

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT BY THIS STATE OF ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That hereafter the election of Electors for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be made by the people of the State, and all persons who are qualified by the Constitution and Laws of the State to vote for Members of the General Assembly shall be entitled to vote for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

II. That at least one month before the day fixed by the laws of the United States for the holding of such elections, the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation directing the Managers of Elections throughout the State to open polls at their respective precincts for the election of the number of Electors to which the State shall at the time be entitled.

III. That the Managers of Elections, throughout the State, shall give public notice of such election at least fifteen days previous to the day appointed for the holding of the same, and on such day shall open polls at their respective precincts, commencing and closing the polls at the same hour, and conducting the election in the same manner, as directed by law for the election of Members of the General Assembly. On closing the polls, the Managers at each precinct shall immediately proceed to count the votes, and shall make out and sign a certificate showing the number of votes polled and the number polled for each person voted for as an Elector; which certificate, together with a list of the voters, shall be carried by one of the Managers of each precinct and reported to the general meeting of the Managers of the District, which shall be held, on the day following, at the Court House of the District, between the hours of twelve M. and four P. M. And the Managers assembled in general meeting shall, after examining the several returns, prepare a tabular statement, showing the number of votes polled at each precinct, and the number polled for each person voted for as Electors; which statement shall be certified under the hands of said Managers, and after being carefully sealed in an envelope and properly endorsed, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, by a messenger for that purpose, to be chosen by the Managers, who shall be sworn to deliver, and shall deliver the same, with the seals unbroken, to the Secretary of State, at his office in Columbia, within the seven days next ensuing the day of said election.

Provided, That in the Election District of Berkeley and Paulsen, the Managers shall meet at the Court House, at twelve o'clock M., the second day after the election, and count the votes, and in other respects conform to the requirements of this section.

IV. That on the Tuesday ensuing the day of said election, the Secretary of State shall deliver the packages covering said certificates to the Governor, and shall, in his presence, open the same and proceed to make a general aggregate of the votes polled throughout the State. And it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately on his ascertaining the result of such election, to issue his proclamation, declaring the persons elected as Electors, and calling them to assemble at Columbia, on the first Wednesday in December next ensuing, (or on such other day as may be fixed by the laws of the United States) for the purpose of voting for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States. Should it appear, on making an aggregate of the returns from the several Districts, that a greater number of persons than the number to be elected have received the greatest and an equal number of votes, the election as between the persons so having an equal number of votes shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the Secretary of State, in the presence of, and by direction of the Governor, and the person or persons so chosen by lot shall be by the Governor proclaimed as duly elected.

V. That no member of the Congress of the United States, or any person holding an office of profit or trust civil or military, under the Government of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of an Elector, nor shall any person so eligible who is not a citizen and resident of the State, and himself a qualified voter in such election, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State.

VI. That on the first Wednesday in December next ensuing the election, the Electors shall be present at Columbia, and shall each, by or be, present at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of that day, before the Governor, who shall be present for the purpose of performing his duties as an Elector. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint at that hour of said day, not later than twelve o'clock M., and a place for the meeting of the Electors, and to give information thereof to each Elector, who shall have reported himself present. At the hour and place so appointed, it shall be the duty of the Electors to assemble, and when assembled to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to make returns thereof, agreeable to the laws of the United States, in such case made and provided. In case of the failure of any Elector to attend, by reason of death or otherwise, or in case it should appear that any Elector present is disqualified to act, (of which fact the Electors present shall judge), the Electors present shall proceed to elect by ballot in his stead some other qualified person, whose attendance may be at once procured, and the person so chosen shall meet with the other Electors and discharge all the duties required of him as an Elector.

VII. That the Managers of Elections shall, for neglect of duty or improper conduct in the holding of such elections for Electors, be liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as are or may be provided by law for neglecting the general election in the State. And the Secretary of State, for neglect of the duties herein required of him, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered by the Managers of the District to which he is attached. And the messenger appointed to carry the returns of said District to the Secretary of State, shall, for neglect of said duty, be subject to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in like manner.

VIII. That the person attending as Electors, and the messengers who shall carry the District returns to the Secretary of State, shall be entitled to receive the same per diem and mileage allowed to the members of the General Assembly for the number of days and the distance necessarily occupied in going to and returning from Columbia; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to ascertain the amount due to each, and to certify pay-bills therefor, which shall be paid out of our money in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

IX. That all laws having reference to the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed. In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER, President of the Senate.
C. H. SIMONTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: JAMES L. ORR.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW KNOWN AS THE "STAY LAW."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to Extend Relief to Debtors, and to Prevent the Sacrifice of Property at Public Sales," passed the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and all Acts amending said Act, be and the same are, hereby continued in force, until the adjournment of the next regular session of this General Assembly, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any cause of action arising *ex delicto*, nor to any process of distress for the collection of rent.

II. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any causes of action which may hereafter originate; nor shall any debtor be entitled to plead the benefit of this Act, who shall fail if demanded, at least three

months previously, to pay, on or before the first day of December next, one-tenth of the aggregate amount of debt and interest due at the time such demand is made; but in such case, the creditor shall be at liberty to proceed to judgment, as if this Act had not been passed and to enter execution, provided that no execution so obtained shall, during the continuance of this Act, be enforced for more than the costs and one-tenth of the aggregate amount of the debt and interest.

III. Neither shall any debtor on final process now subsisting, be entitled to the benefit of this Act who shall fail if demanded, at least three months previously, by the creditor, or his or her attorney, to pay, on or before the first day of December next, the costs and one-tenth part of the aggregate amount of principal and interest due on such process, at the time of such demand. And when such debtor on demand made as aforesaid, shall fail to pay as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such creditor to enforce such process for the costs and one-tenth part of the aggregate amount of principal and interest due.

IV. During the continuance of this Act, the Statutes of Limitations be and are suspended against the claims of all persons in possession of property of debtors on final process, and on which such process may have a lien.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER, President of the Senate.
C. H. SIMONTON, Speaker of the House of Rep.
Approved: JAMES L. ORR.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LICENSE LAWS.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the City Council of Charleston, the various Municipal Corporations and Boards of Commissioners of Roads, and all other persons or bodies corporate, in whom the right to grant tavern licenses, or licenses to retail spirituous liquors is now vested, be and the same are hereby authorized to fix the price of such licenses at such sums as to them may seem proper: Provided, That the same shall not be less than fifty dollars for each license.

II. That any person who shall violate the License Law of this State, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than treble the amount of the price of a license prescribed, and, at the time of the commission of the offence, existing for the local jurisdiction wherein the offence is committed, and shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER, President of the Senate.
C. H. SIMONTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: JAMES L. ORR.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Pillow.

It gives me great pleasure to publish the subjoined letter from General Pillow. Most heartily do we congratulate him upon his success, and trust that the result of his enterprise may be fully up to his anticipations. He has gone to work like a man of sterling good sense, and his example ought to be followed in all parts of the South. If all her plantations would do as he has done, our cotton crop would soon again blossom as the rose, and attain a higher degree of prosperity than characterized her in the past:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 22, 1865.
Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c., Washington.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plantations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about four hundred freedmen, and have a full confidence in making a successful work. I have given, in all cases, the freedmen a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow him land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn for his own use, without charge; therefore I would not know of one thousand laborers if I had needed that number. My brother who adopted my plan of work, succeeded in engaging laborers for three places he is working. I have put one large plantation under white laborers from the North upon precisely the same terms I engaged freedmen. I feel anxious to try the system of white labor for that character for the planters. I know that in the interest you feel in the success of the system of the freedmen, I feel it to be a duty to communicate the result of my work thus far. With assurance of my personal regard and respect,

I am, General, very respectfully,
(Signed) GIDEON J. PILLOW.

BUREAU R. F. & A. L. & C.,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 22, 1865.
Respectfully forwarded to Major-General O. O. Howard, Com.

I have abundant testimony of similar character from intelligent wealthy planters, who regard the "logic of cotton" and are co-operating with me in adjusting the new relations, on the basis of "impartial justice." I regret that there are many in the South who do not accept the conclusions of the strife, and who yet fail to recognize the fact that the country is in earnest in asking guarantees of freedom. But the cause may be set down as "marching on."

CLINTON B. FISK, Bt. Maj. Gen., Asst. Com.

THE PRIVILEGE OF FREEDOM.—Three negroes stole a hog from the plantation of Dr. M., about fifteen miles from Madison, Fla. They were apprehended, duly tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. On hearing the sentence they all looked somewhat blank; but, after a short conference amongst themselves, one of them, who acted as spokesman, said to the officer, "Massa judge, sponen we take de ole fash'n whippen and be let go. How dat do?"

The good-natured official, smiling, replied that he had no authority to order a whipping, nor had he any one to lay it on if he did commit the punishment. "But, massa judge," said the aspirant for stripes, "sponen we geta somebody to do de whippen how den?" "Very well," replied his honor, "if you prefer the whipping, and employ some one to lay it on well, I have no objection, and will let you off from the punishment." A colored friend, at their request, after some search, engaged a neighboring overseer to do the whipping. When the men were tied preparatory to their receiving the proffered punishment and the operator was about to begin, he said, "Look here, boys, I can't waste my time and strength for nothing; I aint going to whip you unless I'm paid for it." "Well, massa," said the spokesman, "How much you ax?" "Three dollars and a half a head," he replied, "and not a cent less." Cash was rather scarce with the culprits. But with the scrappings of their pockets, supplemented with what their colored friends lent them, the requisite sum of ten dollars and fifty cents was made up, and the whipping was fully and faithfully administered; they got the full worth of their money. Nevertheless, like man everywhere, discontent with his enjoyments even under his own chosen conditions, their eloquent spokesman again thus delivered himself, "Massa judge, dis am a hard case, time use to been when we could get a proper whipper for nuffin, but dey is free us and now we can't get a whipper wid out payin for em. Massa judge, I wish dey would make us use be!"

[Lawrenceville Herald.]

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5. A shooting affair occurred in the Hall of the Capital to-day between Pollard, of the Examiner, and Tyler and Coleman, of the Enquirer. Six shots were fired without damage. The affair produced great excitement.

A company has been formed in England for the importation of fresh beef, a process for its preservation having been patented, which is said to be perfect.

The Republic of Chile.

Chile, or Chile, as it is indifferently written, the most populous and important of the South American Republics, is a strip of land between the Andes and the Pacific, in length of coast line about two thousand two hundred and seventy miles, and in breadth averaging from two hundred miles to twenty. The harbors along her extensive coast are neither numerous nor good. The best of them is Talcahuano, in Talcahuano. Valparaiso, though the busiest port of the country, lies open to winds from the northward, and accidents to the shipping in the harbor are frequent. Besides Chile proper, the Chilean Government exercises jurisdiction over a large number of outlying islands. The population, according to a census, taken, probably, with the looseness of Depuey, in 1857, was 1,658,453.

The population is very heterogeneous. It is estimated that only between one-fourth and one-third of the Chilians are of pure Spanish blood, the remainder being made up of domesticated Indians, and the fruit of their intermarriage with the dominant races.

The industry of the country takes mostly an agricultural, at least a bucolic turn. The labor is done by subjugated Indians, who are reduced to a sort of peonage; and the territory is chiefly in the hands of great proprietors. The farms of ten comprise thousands of acres, and the elevated plains afford pasturage for immense herds of cattle, which are bred and slaughtered for the horns and hides. The tillage is very rude, and but for the singular fertility of the soil, would be almost without profit. But the washings from the mountains which are spread by the freshets over the lowlands, and further diffused by a system of irrigation, which, like that of the Egyptians, is more advanced than the other processes of the country, makes the soil so rich that the surface scratching which is given to it is rewarded by a yield of from thirty to fifty fold.

The mineral wealth of Chile is very great. Gold is found in the Cordilleras, near the coast, and is mined for after a fashion; but the region which contains it is so inaccessible, and so exposed to the incursions of predatory Indians, of whom bands infest the whole interior country, that the amount obtained yearly is reckoned at less than half a million of dollars. Silver is worked more successfully.

In 1858, the last year of which we have exact information of their condition, there were exported of the product of the mines over four millions of dollars. But copper is the most important of the minerals of Chile, the export in 1858 amounting to \$40,700,000, considerably more than half the value of the entire exports of the year.

The commerce of the country, against which the existing blockade is directed, is not, it would seem of such extent that its destruction would seriously cripple Chile. In 1858 the merchant fleet numbered 269 vessels of all sorts.

The Government of Chile is, in name, a republic; but, as always happens when freedom is thrust upon a race not fit to relieve it, it is a dictatorship. But the forms of freedom are sedulously preserved—a cabinet of four ministers—of home and foreign affairs, of finance, of war and marine, and of religion and education is ordained, to assist the President in his exalted functions, and their integrity is assured by a constitutional provision that they shall not depart the realm within six months after the expiration of their official term.

COTTON AND SUGAR IN MEXICO.—MAXIMILIAN is making great efforts to secure a sugar-growing and cotton cultivating population in Mexico. The New Orleans Bee has the following interesting facts:

On all sides agricultural colonies have sprung up, and are in prosperous progress. Six haciendas (a hacienda is an estate often containing thirty or forty thousand acres), in the immediate neighborhood of Cordova, have been subdivided and allotted among the recent emigrants from Europe. Two vast plantations of cotton have been established by Mr. Wood, of Alabama, upon the Rio Verde, and promise an abundant crop. The official journal contains an application of M. Gill for permission to rent the stock of Mesquite to twenty Belgian families. It produces one hundred fold of corn.

Mr. Terry and family, with ten other persons, had arrived. They were officers of the Confederate army. They desire to obtain a large extent of country suitable for the production of cotton, sugar and corn. They have been offered various locations, and there are many persons who take a deep interest in securing the success of this colony. M. Jimenez has imported five hundred European laborers with their families. He will settle them upon the hacienda of Santa Rosa.

A CLASS THAT SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.—It affords us pleasure to record the fact that there are many freedmen in our midst who are doing all in their power to obtain an honest living for themselves and those who are dependant upon them. This class should be encouraged to pursue the course they have marked out. They should receive at the hands of all an entirely different treatment than that showed to the idle and vicious negroes. Whenever a freedman keeps in his proper place and is disposed to work, and obey the laws, he should be so treated that he will continue his good conduct.

We would here say to all such, you will find your former owners your firmest friends. Make the best contracts you can and still continue to live with them, if they desire to retain your services.—*Charleston News.*

If any doubt should exist as to the terrible state of demoralization in this city of a million of inhabitants, the annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners would painfully furnish it. In the last year the number of arrests, for various crimes, offences and misdemeanors, amount to sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. There are no less than twelve hundred "fallen angels" (known as pretty waiter girls) in concert saloons. There are ten thousand bar-rooms in New York and Brooklyn. There are horrible dens where men, women and children sleep in filth and vermin, huddled together in damp cellars, infested by various and rapacious rats. And this is a city where there are princely mansions put up at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars—where some men spend on a single meal what would give life and shelter and comfort to these miserable wretches for a year. But the details of the picture are too revolting to contemplate—let it be hidden from the view.

[New York Letter.]

"Baby" Bates, the biggest man out of doors, left this place for his home on Big Shanty on Wednesday last. He is 25 years old, 7 feet high, weighs 341 pounds, and has a foot 14 inches long. He was in the Confederate service during the war, and although as easy to hit as a barn door, escaped we believe without a scratch.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Official news from Chihuahua up to the 3d ult. has been received. JAREZ entered on a second term as President without opposition. RIGOLIS has been appointed General-in-chief of the central army, in place of ORTEGA, assassinated by MAXIMILIAN.

The Free Will Baptist General Conference, of Maine, has passed a resolution prohibiting the ordination of ministers who use tobacco. The clergymen addicted to the use of the weed say they "don't see much free will about that."

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, January 17, 1866.

- Look out for the cross mark.
- Renew your subscriptions.
- Now is the time to subscribe.
- A good time to pay arrears.
- Good motto—pay as you go.
- Advertise liberally—and gain largely.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Macey, Herwig & Vidal, Printers, Engravers and Lithographers, 64 East Bay, Charleston, S. C., for a neat blotting pad with calendar for 1866. These gentlemen also supply the trade with blank books and stationery.

The S. C. and G. C. Railroads.

The S. C. Railroad, we learn will be completed to Columbia and the train run through by the end of this week. This will prove a great public benefit, so far. And when our Greenville & Columbia end is completed we will be once more all right as regards mails, freight and travel. The iron for the G. & C. road only awaits the completion of the former that it may be brought through, to be rapidly laid. Reliable says by the first of February it will be accomplished.

District Judge.

We publish this week the law concerning District Courts. The appointment of Adj. Pope as District Judge gives general satisfaction. Concerning the novel and untold responsibilities of this new office the *Winnsboro Register* says:

It is a most responsible and delicate trust; to protect in good faith the negro in the exercise of his new franchise; to adjudicate the multimiform and perplexed cases that will be referred to the Court, and to inaugurate a system of jurisprudence suitable to "freedmen" that will always act as a pledge of justice to them. As a novel and original institution, without precedent or practice to assist and guide in the administration of its functions, much must of necessity depend upon the spirit, of equity of the first incumbents, their firmness, sound judgment and strong practical sense.

The following is a notice served by the treasury department against persons supposed to have been presidents of the blockade companies:

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 8th, 1866.

Sir: Information having been laid before this office that you have, within your custody or control, cotton, money, sterling exchange, and other property belonging to the blockade-running company, of which you were president, known as the Southern Importing and Exporting Company, or by some similar name, I have directed Assistant Special Agent, H. B. Peters, who will hand you this order, to examine you fully on regard to such property; and to take possession, for the purpose of this investigation, of all books, letters and papers that may be found in your custody, or under your control, relating thereto. You will also take notice that you are hereby forbidden to dispose of the money, sterling exchange, cotton, or other property belonging to the said company, either by the payments of the dividends to stockholders or otherwise; and you are required to deliver the same to me, to be held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Respectfully, T. C. CALLICOOT, Supervising Special Agent.

The money made by running the blockade cannot be said to be the property "used in aiding" the insurance under act of April 6th, 1861. If liable as property of persons engaged in insurance under act July 17th, 1862, also, is *Alibi* property, real and personal, in the country; and if pardon protects the one, so, also, must it protect the other.

Influenced by these, or similar considerations, Mr. T. D. Jewer, one of the parties against whom proceedings have been taken, has refused to respond, and yesterday was sent to jail.—*Charleston Courier*, 10th inst.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner offered a petition from colored people of the State of Alabama, asking Congress to secure their freedom to the State of Alabama, a petition from colored people of Mississippi, asking the right of suffrage. Also, one from colored people of Colorado, protesting against the recognition of that State on account of the radical injustice to them in the recently adopted State Constitution.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution, submitting an amendment to the Constitution that no power shall exist in Congress to provide for payment to any person on account of the loss of property in the United States, and no appropriation of money shall ever be made by law of Congress for that purpose. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction propose to send a special commission South to enquire into the condition of affairs, with the view of obtaining proper information.

A resolution was adopted in the House, having in view the entire suppression of polygamy in Utah.

CORN AND WHISKY.—The two hundred dollars tax on all stills is now in force. All persons carrying on the business of distilling without license from the Commissioners of Public Buildings, are liable to severe penalties—fine and imprisonment. See advertisement of the Commissioners in our paper.

The people of this State ought to know at once, that there is no safety or profit in stilling whiskey; as sure as fate, they will have the United States tax of two dollars the gallon to pay on what they have made, and are now making, also a State tax of twenty dollars on every hundred gallons worth of whiskey; this, with the two hundred dollars tax on every single still now in operation or continued after this time, will near about ruin all distillers of whiskey; they should wind up instanter, or they will lose everything. By no more corn to make whiskey this year.—*Greenville Patriot and Mountaineer.*

EDITORIAL VALERDICTORY.—The following favorable address of a Western editor to his readers is not a bad bit of what is called freedom of the press. Each individual freedman will give you perfect liberty to contradict and contravert the notions and opinions of everybody but himself: "The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with complete privacy of paper to the present time he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember ever having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution."

MR. EDITOR.—The XII Section of an "Act to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries" passed at the late session of the Legislature, reads as follows:

"That the several Boards of Commissioners of Roads for the respective Districts and Parishes in this State, as existing or appointed at the session of the General Assembly for December, A. D. 1863, shall continue in office and have legal existence as such, until the end of the next regular session of the Legislature of this State."

So that the new Commissioners as published in your paper cannot enter upon their duties before the adjournment of the next regular session. The old Board as it existed at its last meeting will continue in office as provided in the act above quoted.

The New York correspondent of the *Charleston News* says that companies of U. S. cavalry are to be sent into North and South Carolina.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Revenue Stamps from 2 cts. to \$5, can be had at Carville & McCaughy's.

LADIES' WORK BOX.—Mr. Zobel placed on our table the other day, for inspection, a ladies' work box, made of rosewood and most beautifully inlaid with a variety of precious woods, forming various ingenious devices. Said box contains an apartment for a work set, looking glass, a checker board, also back gammon and "fox and geese," with drawers for checkers and chessmen.

The box will be raffled on Thursday next, at the Newberry Hotel, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

THE WEATHER.—We are indebted to the clerk for the following report of the weather. Rain may be expected any day from date until the weather clears, and thereafter also. Mud will necessarily be abundant. No getting around it. The Sun may be looked for—after a while. If it clears up cold, the weather may be fine. Have in hand umbrellas, and over shoes that you may be prepared for more bad weather. In consequence of dampness the soil is unfit for gardening, therefore, defer it awhile. If it should rain again, let it. If it grows cold, build up large fires, and take hot stews at night.

WHEREAS IT?—Why next door to Maj. L. J. Jones' office, and opposite the ordinary's room in the Court House, This is the answer to the inquiry "where is the new book store?" Messrs. Duffie & Chapman are snugly located over there, with a most capital stock of school, miscellaneous and standard books, pens, paper, ink, etc., which is being largely added to. The place is a little out of the way, but then it has the advantage of being such a quiet retreat and so snug; no one will object to it after going there. We recommend the gentlemanly proprietors to our friends and the public. Do not forget the place.

CORNERED.—The enterprising firm of Webb & Lovelace are at last cornered. Commonly this would be an objection, as no one likes to be cornered. But with W. & L., it shows a business point, they have cornered themselves, no one else did it for them, and have secured by it two points of attraction. They occupy now first their old corner stand under the Herald office, and also the well known and attractive corner under the Hotel. And these corner stores are filled with the choicest and most admirably selected stock of goods to be found in the place. It is next to impossible to go astray, if one corner misses you the other will certainly bring you up. Remember the corners of W. & L.

Flour, Flour—at Webb & Lovelace's. We are requested to call attention to change in advertisement of estate sale of H. W. Gary in regard to terms, which will be cash in currency. See School notice of Mr. T. Dackett. Parents cannot do better than send their children to him, as he is fully competent to their instruction.

Dr. L. M. Grimbald, located at Frog Level, offers his services to the citizens of Newberry District.

All persons having demands against the estate of Dr. T. W. Thompson, deceased, are called upon to render them properly attested, on or before the first day of April next.

Ser notice of Teacher Wanted. This is a most admirable opportunity for a qualified lady to secure an exceptional home. Applications will be received at this office.

J. F. O'Neill & Son, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Charleston, and dealers in Wines, Liquors, &c. Country merchants are invited to visit this house.

The Charleston Drug House of J. A. Morgan, 153 Meigs Street, with Mr. John Ashhurst as superintendent, will prove a success. Druggists and others would do well to pay attention to this house. The stock is fresh and complete.

J. W. Steele, north east corner King and George streets, Charleston, invite attention to a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing and Fancy Goods. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The firm of Webb & Sage, long known to the business community, having returned business as Wholesale Grockery Dealers, at No. 5 Hayne st., Charleston, will be happy to meet their old friends and customers. We recommend them with pleasure.

William G. Whilden & Co., formerly Hayden & Whilden, Charleston. The character of this house, so long and favorably known needs but little recommendation, a simple announcement of having opened a splendid stock of goods is all sufficient. Reference is called to their card.

We refer with pleasure, and call attention to the card of William Gurney, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Charleston. Mr. R. S. Cuthbert is connected with this house and cordially invites his friends to call. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Mapes' Nitrogenized Phosphate of Lime. H. W. Kinsman, Agent. This fertilizer has a deservedly high reputation. See card of Mr. Kinsman, and supply yourselves, farmers and planters, that you may enrich your impoverished soils and increase your harvests.

Mt. Zion Institute, Winnsboro, S. C., G. A. Woodward, Principal. The exercises of this popular Institute will be resumed the 2nd Monday in February, '66. The corps of officers are men of sterling character and profound erudition. See card for particulars.

Messrs. G. H. Walter & Son, receiving and forwarding agents, it will be perceived, will establish themselves at Columbia, on the completion of the S. C. R. R., to that point. The Messrs. Walter have just earned a good reputation. We bespeak for them a continued and liberal patronage.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we recommend our friend and fellow townsman, M. W. Bythewood, as an experienced Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. We have known him for years in this line and are satisfied that he ranks A. No. 1. To hear him cry makes his auditors laugh.

Our old friend C. H. Kingsmore is, after a long lapse, once more in his old place. Good before, we are happy to state that he is still better now. His pictures show that they come from the hands of an artist. The advantage now offered by Mr. Kingsmore, is one that has been long desired, and his rooms will soon be filled with those who are anxious to secure the shadow ere the substance fade.

It will be observed that Messrs. Wright & Coppock have removed to their old stand, No. 4 Molloy Row, and having disposed of their stock of Hardware and Dry Goods, intend to devote their time and attention exclusively to keeping a first class Clothing and Gent's out-fitting establishment. Their long experience in the above line warrants the belief that the undertaking will prove eminently successful. They have still on hand an assortment of ladies' shoes and crockery ware which will be closed out at moderate figures. Their motto is quick sales and short profits.

Mr. Gough says we sometimes wonder at the incivility of railroad conductors; while if we know all the pretty annoyances to which they are subjected, and the silly questions constantly asked of them by ignorant, stupid and nervous people, the wonder would be that they can be civil at all.

SUPPERGATED.—We are informed that in the large crowd of negroes which assembled at the Freedmen's Bureau, on Monday last (which, perhaps, was not more than usual every day), a child in the arms of its mother was squeezed and suffocated to death.

By laying a piece of charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

CALL AND SEE Latest Improvements!!

G. H. KINGSMORE

AS returned from Augusta and is prepared to take any kind of PICTURE. Ambrotypes, Photographs, Portraits, From any kind of Pictures!

Jan 17 8 1/2

REMOVAL

WRIGHT & COPPOCK, HAVING disposed of their entire Stock of Ladies Dress Goods, Hardware and Groceries, and REMOVED TO NO. 4, MOLLOY ROW, will now give their entire attention to a stock of

Gents, Youths and Boys Clothing and Furnishing Goods, including

Cloths, Casimers, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Dealing exclusively in one line, we have peculiar advantages in buying, which enables us to keep a larger stock and to sell lower than others not similarly situated. We respectfully invite the attention of all to our

New Stock, and will endeavor to let no one leave our house without being suited.